

SHORTER NOTE

Additions and Corrections to the Pteridophyte Flora of Northeastern Argentina.—Two new records as well as material to confirm two non-vouchered records were collected by colleagues at the Instituto Darwinion and Parques Nacionales during botanic expeditions to Misiones in northeastern Argentina. Misiones is a strip of land between the Uruguay and Paraná rivers, with longitudinal mountains reaching approximately 800 m in elevation. This region is under exploration in order to study and document the floristic composition of the southernmost subtropical forests in South America. These records are elements of the *Araucaria angustifolia* forests and rocky “campos”, two primary communities that should be maintained and preserved within national and state reserves.

Megalastrum crenulans (Fée) A. R. Smith & R. C. Moran, Amer. Fern J. 77: 127. 1988.

Aspidium crenulans Fée, Cr. vasc. Brés. 1: 139, t. 47, f. 1, 1869.

Dryopteris crenulans (Fée) C. Chr.

DESCRIPTIONS AND ICONOGRAPHIES.—Fée, op. cit.; Sehnem, Aspidiáceas, 186, f. 45, in R. Reitz (ed.) *Flora Illustrada Catarinense* Parte I (ASPI) Itajaí, SC, Brasil, 1979.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY.—This fern grows in southern Brasil, Paraguay and has been cited also as occurring in the Venezuelan Guyana (Smith, Pteridophytes pp. 1–334, in A. Steyermark, P. E. Berry & B. K. Holst (Gen. Eds.) *Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana* 2, Missouri Botanical Garden, 1995). Here it is recorded for the first time for Argentina, elevating the number of species of *Megalastrum* in this country to five (Ponce, Monogr. Syst. Bot. Missouri Bot. Gard. 60: 1–79. 1996). It inhabits subtropical *Araucaria* forests.

This species is characterized by the occurrence of glandular trichomes mixed with simple trichomes, both of which are short and dense on the abaxial face, bulliform scales on the costule, and large, brown and glandular indusia. The latter character is not common in *Megalastrum*. The forms *crenulans* and *glandulosa* (Rosent.) C. Chr. were described by Christensen (Kongel. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr. Naturvidensk. Afd. 8(6): 3–132. 1920); material from Misiones is referable to the latter. A revision of the genus is necessary to clarify species boundaries.

SPECIMEN STUDIED.—**ARGENTINA. Misiones**, Dpto. San Pedro, Parque Provincial Cruce Caballero, 690 m, 26° 31' S, 53° 59' W, 15-IV-1996, F. O. Zuloaga, O. Morrone & M. Múlgura 5551 (SI).

Elaphoglossum pachydermum (Fée) T. Moore, Index Fil. 12. 1857.

Acrostichum pachydermum Fée, 2ème. Mém. Foug. 47. 1845.

DESCRIPTIONS AND ICONOGRAPHY.—Sehnem, *Aspidiaceas*, 24, Fig. 5.2, in R. Reitz (ed.) *Flora Ilustrada Catarinense* Parte I (ASPI) Itajaí, SC, Brasil, 1979.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY.—This species grows in Brasil, Paraguay and is here reported for Argentina. It is rupicolous, occurring on rocky promontories and steep slopes in montane areas.

This species has erect to short creeping rhizomes and fimbriate scales from the base to the middle of the petiole. The sterile fronds are longer than the fertile fronds, the lamina is linear-oblong, attenuate-decurrently based, coriaceous in texture, and with minute, reddish to brown, stellate trichomes on the abaxial surface.

Elaphoglossum pachydermum is in the *E. latifolium* (Sw.) J. Sm. complex, and was thought to be confined to the Antilles (Mickel, pers. comm.). Previously it was recorded for Argentina by Hassler (Trab. Inst. Bot. Farmacol. 45: 1–102. 1928) as *E. latifolium*, but the voucher specimen (*Parodi 84*) could not be located for verification.

With this report, *E. pachydermum* is documented for the first time for Argentina. The related species, *E. macrophyllum* (Mett. ex Kuhn) H. Christ and *E. macahense* (Fée) Rosenst., are known from Brasil.

SPECIMEN STUDIED.—ARGENTINA. **Misiones.** Dpto. San Ignacio, Parque Provincial Teyú Cuaré, Peñón del Teyú Cuaré, rupícola en zonas protegidas, 28/09/1998, *Biganzoli, F. & D. Giraldo-Cañas 394* (SI).

Cheiroglossa palmata (L.) C. Presl, *Suppl. Tent. Pterid.* 57. “1845” 1846.

Ophioglossum palmatum L. *Sp. Pl.* 1063. 1753.

DESCRIPTION AND ICONOGRAPHY.—Tryon & Stolze (*Fieldiana, Bot.* n.s. 20: 9, f. 2. 1989).

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY.—This fern grows in southern Florida (USA), the Antilles, southern Mexico to Brazil, and northeastern Argentina. It is also disjunct in Madagascar and southeastern Asia. It is epiphytic and suberect to pendant on trunks in subtropical primary and marginal forests.

Wagner’s treatment of the Ophioglossaceae (Ophioglossaceae, pp. 44–48, in G. Davise et al. (Eds.) *Flora Mesoamericana*. Vol. 1, Univ. Nac. Autónoma de México, 1995) is accepted here. Wagner considers *Cheiroglossa* a genus justifiably separated from *Ophioglossum*. This species was cited by Molino (*Physis, Buenos Aires*, 8: 259–260. 1925) and Lichtenstein (*Darwiniana* 6: 380–441. 1944) as being in Misiones, but without documenting herbarium specimens.

SPECIMEN STUDIED.—ARGENTINA. **Misiones.** Dpto. Gral. Manuel Belgrano: Deseado, Reserva Privada Caá-porá, epífita sobre “Sotacaballo”, invierno/1996, *Chaves & Chebez s.n.* (SI).

Dicranopteris flexuosa (Schrad.) Underw., *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 34: 254. 1907.

Mertensia flexuosa Schrad., *Gött. gel. Anz.* 1824: 863. 1824.

DESCRIPTIONS AND ICONOGRAPHS.—Fée, *Crypt. vasc. bras.* 1: 199, t. 72, f. 1 (sub *Mertensia scalpturata* Fée); 200, t. 73, f. 2 (sub *M. spissa* Fée) 1869. Sehnem,

Gleiqueniáceas, in R. Reitz (ed.) *Flora Ilustrada Catarinense* Parte I (GLEI): 25, f. 9. 1970.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY.—Southern Alabama (USA), the Antilles, southern Mexico, Central America, Colombia and Guyanas to Bolivia, southern Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. Terrestrial and rupicolous at shady and moist sites in rocky “campos” and marginal forests.

Dicranopteris flexuosa is the correct name for the neotropical counterpart of the paleotropical *D. linearis* (Burm.) Underw. Roth (Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Götterborg, Sweeden, 1986), in her thesis on the neotropical Gleicheniaceae, suggested that *D. flexuosa* may represent a subspecies of *D. linearis*, but that combination has never been made.

SPECIMEN STUDIED.—**ARGENTINA.** Misiones, Dpto. San Ignacio, Parque Provincial Teyú Cuaré. Peñón del Teyú Cuaré, rupícola, ocasional en zona protegida y húmeda, localmente abundante, 28/09/1998, Biganzoli, F. & Giraldo-Cañas 397 (SI).

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